the type of odographs in use - usually 50-100 km. Figure 3 shows one of the odographs prepared for a profile of the Caspian Sea.

Observations at the detonation point - Experience showed that the registrations of the soundwaves received from the detonations were very useful for the determination of the various data of sounding, thus helping to separate the fields of the secondary shocks.

Determination of places for ships and detonation points was carried out by means of the radiogeodesic methods if the distance from the shore was not great, otherwise the velocity of sound in water was applied with special investigation of hydrological conditions of the sea (temperature and saltiness).

In the intermediate regions between the land and deep sea, the length of each profile was 3-5 km.

The apparatus used. For the registration of the seismic waves at sea, the hydrophones with the amplifier placed next to the piezo-unit were used. For the secondary intensification, the usual low-frequency amplifier was employed. A multi-channel registration was applied for the pointed

method of observation (Figure 4).

Interpretation of Sea Observations.

Interpretation of seismic observations was carried out in two stages: the analysis of seismograms together with production of wave odographs and the reading of odographs (determination of seismic velocities, plotting maps, etc.), the character of work and the data collected by the mobile method of detonation is given below.

Types of wave correlation: The analysis of the seismograms was based on selecting and detecting of the main seismic oscillations. A special feature of the depth-sounding at sea was an application of the group wave correlation, i.e. working with a whole group of waves instead of a single wave. This method proved to be much superior in the investigation of the crustal thickness.

Detecting of the Main Wave on Multi-channel Positioning Seismogram.

One of the more important methods of detecting the wave on the seismogram was the determination of apparent velocities. The main wave or a group of waves on the printed seismograms

was characterised by the quasi-sinusoidal shape of its tracing and could be distinguished by its amplitude (Figure 5). The group of waves was distinguished by both the absolute time of travel and the intensity.

Correlation of the Wave Groups on the Joint Seismograms

Due to the distances between detonation points at sea being greater than the length of waves, the correlation of phases usually was not practical. However, it was possible to obtain a group correlation by observing the following points:

a) Pointed Recordings. To select a group of waves from a series of pointed recordings, a method of absolute time was applied. The travel times of the first waves of a group were plotted along the straight line on the odograph for the longitudinal profile or, along the hyperbolic curve on the transverse odographs.

A similar shape of the wave group had an equal period of oscillations; the same length of the group had an equal number of the separate waves of similar intensity. The intensity of each composite wave gradually decreased with an increase of distance.

A particular difficulty of the pointed method of registration was the separation and detection of waves on some recordings. In this case, a shape of the recording and the intensity were considered.
Figures 6 and 7 represent the pointed seismograms obtained on the transverse (Figure 6) and longitudinal (Figure 7) profiles. Figures 3 and 8 show the group odographs constructed from the pointed seismograms.
b) Multi-pointed recordings. For detecting the wave groups and separating them from a series of multi-pointed recordings, the equal apparent velocities and a similar shape were considered. The straight line odograph was obtained from the longitudinal profile, while the hyperbolic odograph was obtained from the transverse profile. The apparent velocities from the separate seismograms were related to the apparent velocities of the wave front spreading along the sounding datum.
Change of Wave Group.
The best correlation usually was obtained of the first waves recorded. However, there were cases when the first

waves were changed, i.e. at the intersection of odographs when the gradient changed or in the case of the fading wave. The latter case was due to the changes in the boundary of the sedimentations (Figure 9, group t_2) or to the variations in the core structure (Figure 9, groups t_3 and t_4).

Construction of Seismic Cross-section

The other interpretations of the S.D.S. odographs did not differ much from the usual methods employed in the seismic survey. The problem of selecting of the medium and stratified velocities was of special importance. More experiments are needed in this matter but it can be said that the graphs showing the ratio of the medium velocity v to the depth H and the vertical odograph t(H) could be employed with advantage.

It should be noted that the method of mobile detonations was very productive, allowing the analysis of seismograms

to be carried out during the periods of observation. This involved an advance planning and the corrections made on the spot for each profile, thus improving greatly the final results.
There are 9 figures and 15 references, 13 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli (Institute of Terrestrial Physics of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 20, 1957

Card 10/10 1. Seismic waves--Applications 2. Seismological stations--Applications 3. Seismic waves--Recording devices 4. Earth--Wave transmission

SOV/49 -58-10-2/15

AUTHORS: Kosminskaya, I. P., Mikhota, G. G. and Tulina, Yu. V.

TITLE: The Structure of the Earth's Crust in the Pamir -Alay Zone According to the Data of Deep Seismic Sounding (Stroyeniye zemnoy kory v Pamiro-Alayskoy zone po dannym glubinnogo seysmicheskogo zondirovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, seriya geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 1162-1180 (and 2 plates) (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Work on deep seismic sounding in the Pamir -Alay Zone was suggested by Academician G. A. Gamburtsev. It was carried out under his direction and was a continuation of geological and geophysical explorations which have recently been carried out by the Geophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in seismically active regions of Middle Asia in order to study the physics of earthquakes. The work reported in this paper was carried out by an expedition which was directed by I. L. Nersesov and L. E. Aronov. The geological structure of various parts of the Pamir -Alay Zone has been studied previously and results

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The Structure of the Earth's Crust in the Pamir-Alay Zone According to the Data of Deep Seismic Sounding

were reported in Refs.2-11. As a result of the present work it was established that the structure of the earth's crust in mountain regions may be investigated by deep seismic sounding. General features of the structure of the earth's crust in some regions of Southern Tian Shan' and Northern Pamir were obtained. The Mohorovičić surface and the surface of the basalt layer in this region have similar trends and extend from North-East to South-West. The depth of the basalt layer is between 15 and 40 km and the depth of the Mohorovičić surface is between 45 and 70 km. The following regularities have been deduced from profiles of the earth's crust in the Pamir-Alay Zone:

a) in the transition from platform regions to mountain regions a considerable increase in the thickness of the earth's crust was observed within the range 30-70 km;

b) in mountain regions plutonic boundaries have complex profiles with depressions or elevations of 15 km or more, and inclinations up to 10-12°;

c) in mountain regions differences have been found in the

 structure of the earth's crust between Hercynian and Alpine

The Structure of the Earth's Crust in the Pamir-Alay Zone According to the Data of Deep Seismic Sounding

foldings. Thus in Northern and Southern Tian Shan' the basalt layer has a large thickness while in the Northern Pamir the granite layer has a large thickness. A comparison of seismic data obtained during the above expedition with gravitational data for a number of regions in Middle Asia has shown that the character of the gravitational field is governed mainly by the form and the position of the Mohorovičić surface. The basalt layer is important in connection with the origin of anomalies. The maximum (in the USSR) negative anomaly was found in Northern Pamir (-450 mgl). There are 2 tables, 14 figures and 32 references, of which 29 are Soviet, 2 are English and 1 is German.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1957.

3(0)
AUTHORS: Gagel'ganta, A. A., Gal'perin, Ye. I., SOV/20-123-3-39/54
Kosminskaya, I. P., Krakshina, R. M.

TITLE: The Structure of the Earth's Crust in the Central Part of the Caspian Sea as Determined by Deep Seismic Sounding (Stroyeniye zemnoy kory tsentral'noy chasti Kaspiyskogo morya po dannym glubinnogo seysmicheskogo zondirovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 3, pp 520-522 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Under the International Geophysical Year program, the Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth, AS USSR) in cooperation with the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofiziki (All Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics), the Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut po dobyche nefti (Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Production) as well as the Institut okeanologii AN SSSR (Oceanography Institute AS USSR) devised test apparatuses and methods of deep crustal seismic probing (SMF) from a boat (Refs 1-3). At the same time the subsurface structure of the Caspian Sea area was

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investigated. The peculiarities of deep-crust seismic probing from a ship have already been described (Ref 4). The subsurface structure of the crust in the area in question is interesting from both the geologic and the geophysical standpoint. Major structural entities with different geological histories meet in this region: the Epihercynian table of Turkmeniya meets the folded belt of the Caucasus. The determination of the structure of the junction is important to the prospects of oil exploration. Figure 1 shows subsurface contours drawn on the principal separation planes between the structures; the depth limits are rather complex. An analysis of cross-sections and maps has indicated a scheme of the crust formation (Fig 2). The epihercynian table is composed of 3 layers: a.) a thin sedimentary layer (2-3 km thick) with a seismic velocity of approximately 3 km/sec, b.) a 10-15 km thick granite layer and c.) a basalt layer of some 20-25 km thickness. The crust in the area of the table is about 30-35 km thick. In the contact area between table and folded belt the sedimentary layer thickens rapidly while the granite layer thins. In the actual folded-belt region the crust (here 40-45 km thick) contains only 2 layers:

the sedimentary (more than 20 km thick) and the basalt. The great thickness of the sedimentary layer and the thin or lacking granite layer may be characteristic of certain zones of alpine folding which have in the past undergone intense folding and even now are undergoing folding. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: June 26, 1958, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1958

SOV/49-59-11-17/28

AUTHORS: Yepinat'yeva, A. M., and Kosminskaya, I. P.

TITLE: On Seismic Survey in China

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 11, pp 1673-1683 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe their visit to China where they were accompanied by Professor Ku Kung-hsü (Director of the Department of Geophysical Methods of Surveying, Institute of Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences), Professor Ch'ih Hsin-lin (Director of Seismic Laboratory, Institute of Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences), and young scientists Lin Chung-yen Li Kuei-chen. A. G. Ivanov, from USSR, went also with the authors. They were introduced to the seismic survey going on in the regions Tsaydam, Yuymyn', and Chendu. Some results of observations in these regions are given in the figures, which illustrate the following. Figs 1 and 2 - Seismograms from the region Tsaydam where: a - recorded waves t_1 to t_4 showing different slopes of co-phases, b - displacement of the co-phase axes of wave t_2; the axis of wave t_1 is normal. A shallow layer can be distinguished in a

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On Seismic Survey in China

cross section shown in Fig 2. Fig 3 - The layout of detonation points (a) and seismographs (b) in Yu-men region. A seismogram obtained in this case is reproduced in Fig 4. Fig 5 - A system of observation stations for determining discontinuities in a sedimentary and the foundation layers in Yu-men region. Some of the resulting seismograms are reproduced in Fig 6 showing the waves t_2, t_3 and multiply reflected and refracted wave t_4. The wave t_ϕ corresponds to the surface of foundation. The hodograph of the waves t_2, t_3 and t_4 is given in Fig 7. The wave t_ϕ is also shown in the seismograms, Figs 8 and 9. Fig 10 gives a seismic cross-section in the Su-pei region, where three types of layers can be distinguished: horizontal, lightly sloped and irregular. All the scientific research in the field of seismology is carried out in China by the following three institutions: 1 - Institute of Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, (Divisions of Seismology under Professor Tsin' Sin'-Lin', Gravimetry, Electro-survey). 2 - Department of Geophysics of the

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GAMBURTSEV, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich, akademik [deceased]; RIZNICHENKO, Yu.V., red.; MOLODENSKIY, M.S., red.; BERZON, I.S., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; KEYLIS-BOROK, V.I., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; LYAPUNOV, A.A., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; YEFIMAT'YEVA, A.M., kand.tekh.nauk, red.; KOSMINSKAYA, I.P., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; STARODUBROVSKAYA, S.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; BERKGAUT, V.G., red.izd-va; MARKOVICH, S.G., tekhn.red.

[Selected studies] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 461 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Riznichenko, Molodenskiy).
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.

S/169/61/000/012/001/089
D228/D305

AUTHOR: Veytsman, P. S., Gal'perin, Ye. I., Zverev, S. M., Kosminskaya, I. P., and Krakshina, R. M.

TITLE: Some data on the structure of the crust in the transitional zone from the Asiatic Continent to the Pacific Ocean

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961, 5, abstract 12A34 (V sb. Geol. resultaty prikl. geokhimii i geofiz. Razdel 2. M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1960, 37-42)

TEXT: Complex geophysical research was carried out on the structure of the crust in the transitional zone from the Asiatic Continent to the Pacific Ocean. The complex of methods included seismic surveying, aeromagnetic surveying, and gravimetry. Geologic investigations were also made in coastal districts. It was possible from the processing of preliminary data to expose

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S/169/61/000/012/001/089
D228/D305

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3 main types of crustal structure: continental, oceanic, and intermediate. A schematic zoning of the study region was made from the crustal types, and transitional areas from one type to another were distinguished. The transitional region from a continental- to an oceanic-type of crust in the vicinity of the Kuriles Depression, where both the thinning-out of the supra-basaltic stratum and the rise of the surface of the basalt layer and the Mohorovicic surface are observed, is especially noted.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

REZANOV, I.A.; RASTVOROVA, V.A.; LEONOV, N.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: ANDREYEV, S.S.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.I.; DONABEDOV, A.T.; KATS, A.Z.; KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.; LEONOV, N.N.; MASARSKIY, S.I.; MEDVEDEV, S.V.; PETRUSHEVSKIY, B.A.; PUCHKOV, S.V.; RASTVOROVA, V.A.; REZANOV, I.A.; SAVARENSKIY, Ye.F.; KHARIN, D.A.; Red karty: GAMBURTSEV, G.A.

Establishment of detailed seismic regions as exemplified by a region of western Turkmenistan. Biul. Sov. po seism. no.8: 131-141 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Turkmenistan--Seismology)

3

S/011/61/000/001/001/001
A054/A133

AUTHORS: Veytsman, P.S.; Gal'perin, Ye.I.; Zverev, S.M.; Kosminskaya, I. P.; Krakshina, R.M.; Mikhota, O.G. and Tulina, Yu.V.

TITLE: Some results of studying the Earth's crust in the area of the Kuril Island arc and the adjoining areas of the Pacific Ocean based on deep seismic sounding data

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, SSSR. Seriya geologicheskaya, no.1, 1961, 81 - 86

TEXT: In 1957-58, Soviet geologists surveyed by deep seismic sounding the geology of the region between the Asiatic continent and the Pacific, the area of the Kuril Island arc and surrounding parts of the Pacific. These latter regions are particularly interesting, because in a rather narrow (300 - 400 km) zone the Earth's crust here shows great variations which can be classified in three main groups: 1) continental type crust, consisting of an upper sedimentary and two lower: a granite and a basalt layer. This zone is 20-30 km thick, the average velocity of longitudinal waves in this zone is not more than 6 km/sec. 2) The oceanic part of the crust consists of a thin sedimentary less than 1 km thick and

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a 5 - 10 km thick basalt layer. The wave velocity in this zone (outside the sedimentary layer) is about 7 km/sec. 3) The intermediate zone has an intermediate character both as regards thickness and structure of its layers (in general the sedimentary-basalt structure prevails). The classification into these three groups was based on the time-distance curves of primary waves and the ratio of average speed v to depth h. The geological map of the surveyed area shows that the intricate alternation of these three types of crust-structure cannot be observed in the direction from the island to the ocean only but also along the entire area, from the Hokkaido Island to the Peninsula of Kamchatka. The most intricate crust-structure is found in the area between the island arc and the Kurile-Kamchatka deep trench. According to the crust-structure this area can also be divided into three parts: a) its northern part shows a continental, b) its southern part partly a continental, partly an intermediate character, while c) the central part also consists of two structures: one of an intermediate and one of an oceanic character and seems to be the continuation of the deep-water area of the Okhot Sea. In order to establish the changes in propagation velocity in the transition zone of one typical area of the crust into another, the average $\overline{v}$-values have been determined at a height of 7 km from the bottom. The comparison of the velocity curves with the relief of the bottom revealed a strict regularity in the relations: the oceanic

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plateau corresponds to the highest average values of $\overline{V}$, which drop sharply in the direction from the oceanic plateau to the tabular zone, in northern and southern direction as well, in the area of the eastern slope of the deep trench. The lower values of $\overline{V}$ in the tabular zone are connected with thick sedimentary layers, (near Kamchatka). The areas close to the central and the southern part of the arc display high $\overline{V}$ values and the high $\overline{V}$-values for the oceanic plateau show a stable character (about 7 km/sec). Between the island arc and the deep trench however, there are also extensive low-water areas. When comparing the bathymetric data referring to this area and the structure of the crust it can be established that the low-water areas of the Pacific at the northern and southern regions of the arc correspond to the continental type of the crust, whereas the deep-water areas of the central part of the island arc correspond to the intermediate type of the Earth's crust. The same regularity is also observed for the western coast of the island arc. Gravimetric data show that in regions of the continental type crust structure the anomalies of the gravity force display low values as compared with those registered for the ocean, while in the zones of intermediate crust structure the anomalies also have medium values between oceanic and continental anomalies. The boundaries between the zones of various Δg values correspond roughly to the boundaries betwene the zones of various crust-

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structures. The most intense volcanic activity for the past 200 years was recorded for the central part of the arc, with an intermediate crust-structure, while the highest seismic activity was observed in areas with a continental type structure of the core. In the Kuril arc remarkable and intensive recent movements have been observed, according to which the area can again be divided into three part: in the northern and southern parts a remarkable up-lift is established, whereas the central part - bordered by the Bussol' and Kruzenshtern straits has subsided. There are 4 figures and 9 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geophysics, AN USSR, Moscow)

S/049/61/000/006/004/014
D218/D306

AUTHORS Kosminskaya, I.P., and Krakshina, R.N.

TITLE On postcritical reflections from the Mohorovicic discontinuity

PERIODICAL Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 6, 1961, 822-851

TEXT This paper was communicated to the 12th IGY Conference at Helsinki in 1960. Postcritical reflections are defined as reflected waves which are recorded at distances greater than the distance to the initial point of the hodograph of waves reflected at the particular discontinuity. The present paper is concerned with 1) Data on the kinematics and dynamics of postcritical reflections from the Mohorovicic discontinuity; 2) characteristics of recorded waves; 3) the ratio of amplitudes of reflected and refracted waves, and 4) determination of the effective velocities in the earth's crust and the determination of the Mohorovicic

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S/049/61/000/006/004/011
D218/D306

On postcritical...

discontinuity from the hodographs of $P_{reflected}$ waves. There are 21 figures and 10 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED July 24, 1960

Card 2/2

KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.

Structure of the earth's crust of deep-water troughs in the Sea of Okhotsk, Black, Caspian, Japan, and Bering Seas based on seismic data. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 36 no.6:99-100 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Earth surface)

AKSENOVICH, G.I.; ARONOV, L.Ye.; GAGEL'GANTS, A.A.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.I.; ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, M.A.; KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.; KRAKSHINA, R.M.; VERES, L.F., red. izd-va; TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn. red.

[Deep seismic sounding in the central part of the Caspian Sea] Glubinnoe seismicheskoe zondirovanie v tsentral'noi chasti Kaspiiskogo moria. [By] G.I.Aksenovich i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 150 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Caspian Sea--Earth--Surface) (Seismology)

AVER'YANOV, A.G.; VAYTSMAN, P.S.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.I.; ZVEREV, S.M.; ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, M.A.; KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.; KRAKSHINA, R.M.; NIKOLOTA, G.G.; TULINA, Yu.V.

Deep seismic sounding in the transition zone between the continent of Asia and the Pacific Ocean during the International Geophysical Year. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no. 2:169-184 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Soviet Far East--Seismometry)
(Earth--Surface)

KOSMINSKAYA, I.P., RIZNICHENKO, YU.V.

"Study of the earth's crust in Eurasia."

Report submitted to the Symposium on Results of the IGY-IGC (Intl. Geophysical Year) Los Angeles, California 12-16 Aug 1963

KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.; ZVEREV, S.M.; VEYTSMAN, P.S.; TULINA, Yu.V.; KRAKSHINA, R.M.

Basic features of the structure of the earth's crust under the Sea of Okhotsk and the Kurile-Kamchatka zone of the Pacific Ocean, based on deep seismic sounding data; results of the IGY. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.1:20-41 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Soviet Far East--Submarine geology) (Seismology)

KOSMINSKAYA, I. P.

Present state of gravimetric and seismic measurements in the oceans.

Title: Conference on problems of marine magnetic surveys (held in Moscow in April 1962.
Source: Okeanologiya, v. 3, no. 4, 1963, p. 752

KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.

Classification of crustal structures based on seismic data.
Biul.Sov. po seism. no.15:95-100 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

ACCESSION NR: AR4033586 S/0169/64/000/002/G005/G006

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofiz., Abs. 2024

AUTHOR: Kosminskaya, I. P.

TITLE: Study of the earth's crust in the USSR during the International Geophysical Year

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Seysmol. issledovaniya. No. 5. M., AN SSSR, 1963, 86-123

TOPIC TAGS: geology, geophysics, seismology, Mohorovicic discontinuity, seismic boundary, regional geology

TRANSLATION: The author discusses the results of work on study of the earth's crust in various regions of the USSR during the IGY period. On land the work was carried on within the limits of the Baltic shield, the Russian platform (its southeastern part), Kazakhstan, southeastern Turkmeniya, Fergana, northern Kazakhstan and Bukharo-Khibinskaya Oblast. In all the cross sections obtained for platforms in regions of unbroken bedding of the surface of the consolidated basement the deep boundaries were close to horizontal. In regions of plunging of the basement there also is plunging of deep boundaries, although in certain cases (especially in

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ACCESSION NR: AR4033686

Kazakhstan) this conformity between the behavior of the surface of the basement and deep boundaries is not observed. The thickness of the earth's crust is as follows: for the Baltic shield and the Russian platform -- 37-40 km, Turkmeniya -- 40-50 km, Bukhara -- 38-45 km, Fergana -- 43-53 km, Kazakhstan -- 40-50 km. Everywhere the thickness of the crystalline crust proper is almost constant, 35-40 km (with the exception of Kazakhstan); intermediate boundaries of the earth's crust with velocities of 6.4-6.9 km/sec and above 7 km/sec were detected. It is assumed that only two seismic boundaries can be related to geology -- the surface of the basement, constituting the upper boundary of the consolidated crust, and the Mohorovicic discontinuity -- the lower boundary of the crust. Sea observations were made in the Black and Caspian Seas. Within the limits of the latter, in the transition region from the Turkmen platform, there is a plunging of all deep boundaries. At the same time, the thickness of the crust in the central part of the South Caspian Depression attains 45 km, and the so-called "granite" layer disappears. The boundary between the platform and depression is defined clearly. In the Black Sea, with a transition from the continental slope to the deep-water part, there is an increase in the thickness of the sedimentary stratum and a wedging-out of the "granite" layer. The thickness of the sediments at the center of the Black Sea attains 12 km and the depth of the Mohorovicic discontinuity is 22 km. In the transitional zone from the Asiatic continent to the Pacific Ocean work also was done for the most part at sea.

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ACCESSION NR: AR4033586

A characteristic of the cross sections of the transitional zone is an almost quadruple increase in crustal thickness in the direction from the ocean to continent. At the same time there is a change in the velocity composition of the crust: in the ocean there is a layer with a velocity of 6.6-6.8 km/sec and a thin sedimentary layer (1 km). In the intermediate zone with a subocceanic crust the "oceanic" layer is accompanied by a sedimentary layer of approximately the same thickness. With a transition to the central and northern parts of the Sea of Okhotsk velocities of 6 km/sec begin to predominate, and velocities of about 6.5 km/sec are detected conditionally in the lower part of the crust. This layer is detected reliably on the continent. It is emphasized that the data on crustal structure obtained as a result of IGY work make it possible to solve more decisively a number of problems involved in evolution of the earth's crust in the process of formation of the continents and oceans. Bibliography of 54 titles. G. Reysner

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 SUB CODE: AS ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.

Problems affecting the study of the earth's crust as discussed at the 13th Assembly of the IGYS. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.2:261-263 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

RIZNICHENKO, Yu.V.; KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.

Nature of the stratification of the earth's crust and the upper mantle. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.2:323-325 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli im. O.Yu.Shmidta AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Riznichenko).

GAL'PERIN, Ye.I., otv. red.; KOSMINSKAYA, I.P., otv. red.

[Crustal structure in the transitional area from the Asiatic continent to the Pacific Ocean] Stroenie zemnoi kory v oblasti perekhoda ot Aziatskogo kontinenta k Tikhomu okeanu. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauaka," 1964. 307 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli.

L 21824-65 EWT(1) SSD/AFWL/AFETR/ESD(t) GW.
ACCESSION NR: AP5004560 S/2519/63/000/015/0095/0100

AUTHOR: Kosminskaya, I. P.

TITLE: Classification of the structures of the earth's crust according to seismic data

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sovet po seysmologii. Byulleten', 1963, no. 15, 95-100

TOPIC TAGS: physical geology, seismology

ABSTRACT: In recent years Soviet geophysicists have carried out extensive research programs of several types to provide enough data to permit a detailed and definitive classification of the earth's crustal types and structures. The basic method used for this purpose has been deep seismic sounding. A proposed classification based on the results of these soundings (summarized in the table below) identifies four major categories of structures in four types of crust.

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L 21824-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5004560

Structures of the earth's crust according to seismic data

Structures	Type of crust				
	continental	oceanic		subcontinental	subcontinental
Category I - identified by crustal type; crustal type is identified by velocities of principal layers comprising the crust:					
sedimentary layer, $v = 5$ km/sec	•	•		•	•
"granite" layer, $v = 6$ km/sec	•	-		-	"granitic-basaltic"
"basaltic" layer, $v = 6.9 - 7.0$ km/sec	•	•		•	
Lower limit of crust (Moho), $v = 8$ km/sec	•	•		•	•
Category II - identified within Category-I structure according to Moho position	1. Continents, $30 < H^{Mo} < 80$ km 2. Shallow-water sections of continental areas, $20 < H^{Mo} < 35$ km	1. Ocean [illegible], $H^{Mo} = 10-13$ km 2. Ocean [illegible], $H^{Mo} = 18-20$ km	[illegible]	1. Basins of interior oceans, $H^{Mo} = 25-30$ km 2. Basins bounding oceans, $H^{Mo} = 17-20$ km	1. Islands of island arcs, $H^{Mo} = 15-25$ km 2. Volcanic islands 3. Oceanic ridges

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ACCESSION NR: AP5004560

Category III - identified within Category-II structure according to relief of Moho and crustal consolidation discontinuity and by thickness of unconsolidated layers	1. Areas of large conformal uplifts of the Moho and crustal consolidation surface, thin cover (1-3 km) of sedimentary rock ⊙ (platforms, shields) 2. Areas of deep submergence of Moho (mountainous areas) 3. Areas of conformal surface of crustal consolidation (downwarps)	1. [illegible] in Moho and crustal consolidation surface within platforms and arches 2. [illegible] Moho discontinuity and crustal consolidation surface within platforms and arches 3. [illegible] of discordancy between Moho and crustal consolidation surface	Various synclines characterized by varying thicknesses of "basaltic" layers, for example: 1. The Black and Caspian Seas 2. The Red and Mediterranean Seas 3. The Okhotsk, Japan, and Bering Seas	No data
Category IV - identified within Category-III structure according to specific relief features of one or both discontinuities and by crustal layer thickness relationships	1. Uplifts and downwarps within major uplifts 2. Folded mountain zones with various crustal rocks and with varied thicknesses of the "granitic" and "basaltic" layers 3. Various types of downwarps: intermontane, foredeeps, etc.	No data	Local deepenings and uplifts alternating within individual synclines	No data

Notes: ⊙ indicates principal layer determining the velocity of a specific type of crust

* The seismic surface of consolidation of the crust ([illegible]) is defined as a boundary having the features of a wave field characteristic for vertically layered media.

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L 21824-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5004560

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 NCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 001 FSB v. 1, no. 2

Card 4/4

25

VEYTSMAN, P.S.
KOSMINSKAYA, I. P.

L 31816-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Peb GW
AM4045250 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

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Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli im. O. Yu. Shmidta

Structure of the earth's crust in the zone of transition from the continent of Asia to the Pacific Ocean (Stroyeniye zemnoy kory v oblasti perekhoda ot Aziatskogo kontinenta k Tikhomu Okeanu) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1964. 307 p. illus., biblio., foldin charts (in portfolio). Errata slip inserted. 1200 copies printed. Responsible editors: Yu. I. Gal'perin, I. P. Kosminskaya; Editor of the publishing house: S. I. Misarskiy; Technical editors: Ye V. Makuni, S. G. Tikhomirova

TOPIC TAGS: area seismic sounding, earth crust, geophysics, international geophysical year, ocean, seismic wave

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This monograph is divoted to studies by the method of deep seismic sounding (GSZ) in the zone of transition from the Asiatic continent to the Pacific Ocean (Kamchatka, the Kurile peninsula, Bering Sea, etc.) during the International Geophysical Year (MGG). The material is presented as a collection of individual chapters, although all are devoted to a single problem and are

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essentially parts of one book. The authors express their gratitude to Professor V. V. Fedynskiy, Chairman of the working subgroup of the Sovetskiy Natsional'nyy Komitet, initiator and organizer of complex geophysical research, and also to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR V. V. Belousov. The concluding chapter was prepared by A. O. Aver'yanov, P. S. Veytsman, Ye. I. Gal'perin, S. M. Zverev, and I. P. Kosminskaya.

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KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.

Study of the earth's crust during the IGY. Geofiz. biul. no.14:168-178 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

L 52374-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Peb GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5008087 UR/0030/65/000/002/0051/0057 19 18 B

AUTHOR: Kosminskaya, I. P. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences)

TITLE: Investigations of the earth's crust by seismic methods 12

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 2, 1965, 51-57

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, geophysics, geology

ABSTRACT: A short paper by I. P. Kosminskaya of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences USSR, summarizes the results of geophysical (mainly seismological) studies of the earth's crust and upper mantle carried out in the USSR during the past 25 years. Areas covered by detailed seismological studies of several types extend from the Baltic Shield and the Kurile Islands — Kamchatka Peninsula (Sea of Okhotsk — Pacific Ocean) areas in the north, to the seismic belt between the Caspian, Black, and Aral Sea basins eastward to the Pamirs and Tien-Shan Mountains in the south (Fig. 1).

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L 52374-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008087

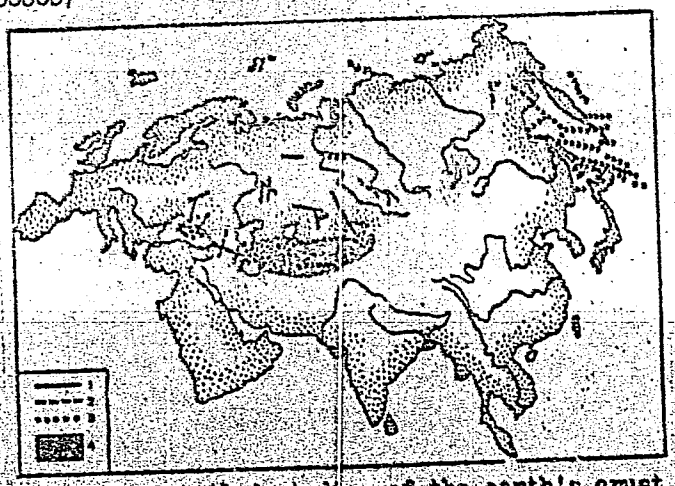

Fig. 1. Regions covered by detailed studies of the earth's crust (1940-1962) (Some of the results of 1962 work are still appearing in 1964-1965 publications.)
1, 2, 3- Deep seismic-sounding observations; 4- seismic profile observations.

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L 52374-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008087

Deep seismic-sounding methods, originally proposed by G. A. Gamburtsev for studying the continental crust, have played a leading role in Soviet investigations of the crust and mantle in both seismic and non-seismic areas. Observations of oceans and inland seas have been carried out by American and European methods, supplemented by the basic features of the Soviet deep seismic-sounding methods. Crustal properties determined have included the thickness of both the crust and upper mantle (continental and oceanic), the propagation velocities of seismic waves, and the relief characteristics of the several major and minor discontinuities. Results obtained from studies of three typical continental areas in the SSSR are summarized and tabulated in fig. 2.

The relief of the several, generally conformably parallel, discontinuities was found to be many times that of either the earth's surface or ocean bottoms. For instance, the maximum continental surface relief in the SSSR is about 8 km., but that of the surface of the consolidated crust is about 20 km. and that of the Mohorovicic discontinuity, about 40 km. Under oceanic areas such as the Sea of Okhotsk, the bottom relief varies from hundreds of meters to 3.5 km, but the consolidation surface under it varies between 1 and 9 km and that of the Moho, from 15 to 35 km (Figs. 3 and 4).

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008087

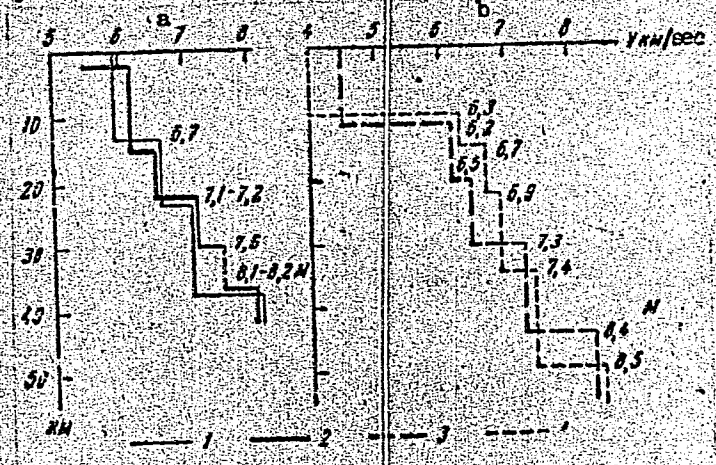

Fig. 2. Velocity change with depth in the crust of shields and platforms (a) and downwarps (b)

1 - Baltic Shield; 2 - Russian platform; 3 - Fergana depression; 4 - Kopet-dag downwarp.

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L 52374-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008087

Combined geological and geophysical evidence points up the fact that while the structure of the crust and upper mantle consists of series of horizontally disposed, major (continents-oceans) and minor (platforms and geosynclines) blocks distributed over the entire earth's surface, there is also an almost uniform vertical layering identified by velocity of seismic wave propagation, which cuts across these structures irrespective of whether these structures are ancient platforms and shields or whether they are youthful platforms, intermontane basins, or foredeeps. This suggests that the discontinuities separating these layers reflect recent changes in the crustal composition of the earth brought about by fluctuations in internal heat or other factors which have produced so-called "metamorphism fronts."

Two tasks are seen by the author as posing major challenges to Soviet geologists and geophysicists. The first, and most important, is the need

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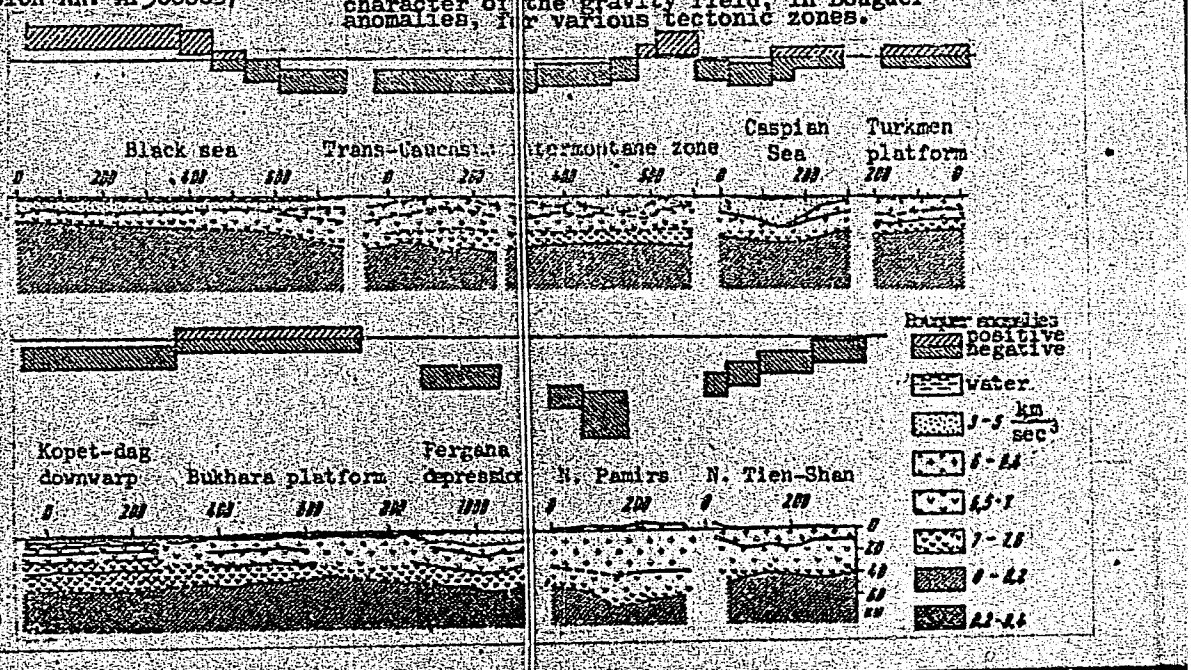
ACCESSION NR: AP5008087

Fig. 3. Sections of the earth's crust and the character of the gravity field, in Bouguer anomalies, for various tectonic zones.



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ACCESSION NR: AP5008087

for making more detailed studies of the c uet and upper mantle in various tectonic zones to determine the relationsl ips between deep-seated and surface tectonics and the nature of magm tism and metamorphism. Such research involves the coordinated efforts of geophysicists, geochemists, and geologists. Programs of this type ar e already under way in the Caucasus, Baltic Shield, the Urals, and in a few areas in Central Asia. Deep-seismic-sounding research techniques an equipment, improved for easier and faster handling and greater sounding depths, are expected to play a major role in these operations.

The second task involves research o the nature of the seismic discontinuities in the crust and upper mantl . Preference is to be given to the scientific rather than the applied asp cts and will emphasize such factors as wave absorption, the reflecti e and refractive properties of the media acting as "mirror" surfaces, nd the "thickness" of the major and minor discontinuities defining the sh rpness of the zone of transition

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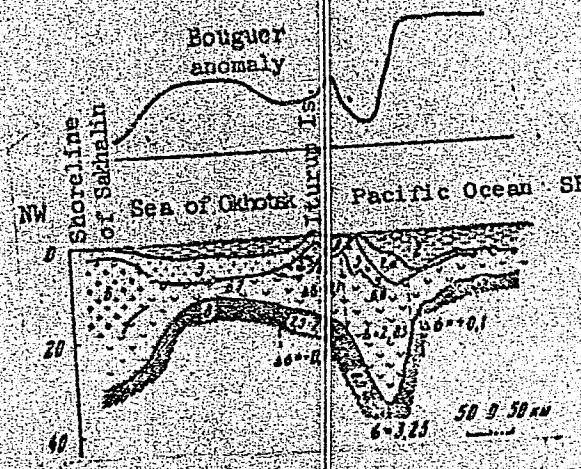
Fig. 4. Section of the earth's crust and the character of the gravitational field, in Bouguer anomalies, for the transition zone betweeen the continent and the ocean along the Southern Sakhalin-Southern Kurile-Pacific Ocean profile. Numbers - velocity in km/sec; σ - density, $\Delta\sigma$ - density excess in g/cm^3.



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L 52374-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008087

from one layer to another. A wide range of seismic studies involving theoretical, experimental, and modelling techniques, in conjunction with the ever-increasing use of high-speed electronic computers, is planned for the immediate future. Here, too, seismic methods, supplemented by deep drilling, are expected to play an important part.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli im. O. Yu. Shmidta Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Earth Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 FSB: v. 1, no. 7

Card 9/9

KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.

Problems of hodographic seismic sounding of the earth's crust and upper mantle as discussed at the Seventh Conference of Geophysicists of the European-Asian Region (held in Moscow in June, 1964). Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. zem. no.6:91-95 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

L 12998-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/65/000/008/0012/0020

ACC NR: AP6000043

38

AUTHOR: Cherveni, V. F.; Yepinat'yeva, A. M.; Kosminskaya, I. P.

B

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Singularities of reflected and head waves around the critical point

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 8, 1965, 12-20

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, critical point, ~~hodograph~~ seismic prospecting, seismography

ABSTRACT: The authors give the characteristics of the principal singularities in the kinematics and dynamics of seismic waves near the origin and compare them with experimental data from seismic prospecting and deep seismic sounding. Most of the calculations were done for an interface where the parameters of the ambient medium are close to those of the Mohorovicic discontinuity. Theoretical seismograms in the region of the origin are given together with amplitude spectra of waves for two different types of pulses. These curves showed that there is very little change in the wave spectrum near the point of origin. This stability is confirmed by experimental

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UDC: 550.834

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I. 13990-66
ACC NR: AP6000043

seismograms and deep seismic sounding amplitude curves. The amplitude curve for complex oscillation has a maximum which is shifted toward greater distances with respect to the geometric point of origin. This shift increases with greater velocity ratios at the interface and with a reduction in the frequency of the recorded oscillations. Travel-time curves are given for the head and reflected waves calculated from exact formulas and from formulas for radial approximations. Practical possibilities for the use of seismic recordings around the critical point are discussed. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 09Sep64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 003

jrn

Card 2/2

KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.; SHEYNMANN, Yu.M.

Some characteristics of the structure and development of the earth's crust in the intermontane and marginal troughs. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 40 no.3:5-16 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

GAYNANOV, A.G.; TULINA, Yu.V.; KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.; ZVEREV, S.M.; VEYTSMAN, F.S.; SOLOV'YEV, O.N.

Complex interpretation of the materials on geophysical observations in the Sea of Okhotsk and Kurilo-Kamchatka zone of the Pacific Ocean. Seism. issl. no.6:60-65 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 21427-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AT6010298 SOURCE CODE: UR/3195/65/000/006/0060/0065

AUTHOR: Gaynanov, A. G.; Tulina, Yu. V.; Kosminskaya, I. P.; Zverev, S. M.; Veytsman, P. S.; Solov'yev, O. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Comprehensive interpretation of data from geophysical observations in the Sea of Okhotsk and the Kurile-Kamchatka zone of the Pacific Ocean

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Seysmicheskiye issledovaniya, no. 6, 1965, 60-65

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, gravimetry, geomagnetism, deep seismic sounding, geophysical anomaly, transition zone

ABSTRACT: Data on the earth's crust acquired during the IGY from geological and geophysical studies (by magnetic, gravimetric, and seismic methods) in the transitional zone between Asia and the Pacific Ocean were used to investigate two problems: 1) qualitative comparison of special features of anomalous gravitational and magnetic fields with structures of the earth's crust determined by seismic data (deep seismic sounding); and 2) some results from a quantitative comparison of gravitational and magnetic anomalies with deep seismic-sounding data. A map of magnetic anomalies shows moderate isometric anomalies in the Sea of Okhotsk and pronounced anomalies in narrow belts in the Sea of Okhotsk, along the Kurile-Kamchatka ridge and adjacent

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L 21427-66

ACC NR: AT6010298

parts of the Pacific, and near the Komandorskiye Islands. The sources of magnetic anomalies in the North Okhotsk and Sakhalin depressions seem to be confined to the uppermost or lowermost portions of the "granitic" layer and the upper part of the "basaltic" layer. In areas in the Pacific off the Kurile Islands, the anomalies are in the uppermost part of the mantle, and east of the deep offshore trench, they are in the upper mantle and the "basaltic" layer. It can be assumed that these magnetic anomalies are caused by processes associated with the formation of discontinuities and lava intrusions from the upper mantle onto the ocean floor. Comparisons of the anomalous gravitational field with deep seismic-sounding data showed that the principal features of the field coincide with the structures in the crust indicated by the sounding data thus making it possible to identify regions of anomalous density. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [EO]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4221

Card 2/2 ULR

ACC NR: AP5018290 SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/65/000/006/0091/0095

AUTHOR: Kosminskaya, I. P.

30
B

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli, Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Conference on problems of deep seismic sounding of the earth's crust and upper mantle

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika zemli, No. 6, 1965, 91-95

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismic survey, seismologic station, earth mantle, earth crust, geophysic conference

ABSTRACT: A Symposium on the Problems of Deep Seismic Sounding in the Carpathian-Balkan tectonic zone was held during the 7th Conference of Geophysicists of the Eurasian region in Moscow in June 1964. Scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia participated. They presented survey reports on seismic sounding of the earth's crust by means of explosions, and on the progress of a project for the study of the deep-seated structure of the earth's crust and upper mantle in the Carpathian-Balkan region. Plans for future

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.834

KOSMINSKI, Stefan; BADER, Otton

Remote results of the treatment of pancreatic pseudocysts by W. Bross's internal drainage. Polski przegl. chir. 28 no.4: 407-413 Apr 56.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu, Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Bross, Wroclaw, ul. Curie Sklodowskiej 66 (II. Klinika Chirurgiczna A.M.).

(PANCREAS, cysts,
pseudocyst, ther., internal drain. (Pol))

(CYSTS,
pancreas, pseudocyst, ther., internal drain. (Pol))

1. KOSMINSKIY, B. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Mining Industry and Finance

7. Economic significance of analytical methods in mining. Gor zhur. no. 10: 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953, Unclassified.

KOSMINSKIY, B.

KOSMINSKIY, B.

Under the heel of American monopolies. Mast. ugl. 3 no.6:30-31 Je '54.
(MLRA 7:7)
(Brazil--Coal mines and mining) (Coal mines and mining--Brazil)

KOSMINSKIY, B.

Mechanization of coal mining in western Europe. Mast.ugl. 4 no.10: 29-31 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Europe, Western--Coal mines and mining)

KOSMINSKIY, B.

New coal cutter-loaders in Western European countries. Mast.ugl. 4 no.12:25-27 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Europe, West--Coal mining machinery)

KOSMINSKIY, B.

Work organization in longwall of the Durham Basin. Mast.ugl. 5 no.6:29-30 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Great Britain--Coal mines and mining)

KOSHINSKIY, B.M.

Coal mining in England. Ugol' 31 no.3:40-44 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Great Britain--Coal mines and mining)

KOSMINSKIY, BORIS MIKHAYLOVICH

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Ugol'naya promyshlennost' kapitalisticheskikh stran; voprosy ekonomiki i organizatsii proizvodstva Coal industry of capitalist countries Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957.

354 p. graphs, map (1 fold.) tables.
Bibliographical Footnotes.

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(Coal mines and mining)
(English language--Translating)
(Russian language--Translating)

KOSMINSKIY, B.

In cutter-loader worked longwalls of Great Britain. Mast.ugl. 6 no.1:28-31 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Great Britain--Coal mines and mining)

KOSMINSKIY, B.

Organization of coal production in the German Federal Republic (from "Bergfreiheit" March 1957). Mast. ugl. 6 no.12:26-27 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Germany, West--Coal mines and mining)

KOSMINSKIY, B.M.

Some changes in work and labor organization in the United States.
Ugol' 32 no.12:39-42 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(United States--Coal mines and mining)

KOSMINSKIY, B.M., kand.ekon.nauk; MATVEYEV, S.D.; TERPIGOREVA, V.D.; VOROB'YEV, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; MEL'KUMOV, L.G., gorn.inzh., otv.red.; GADZHINSKAYA, M.A., red.-izd-va; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

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(Mining engineering--Dictionaries)
(English language--Dictionaries--Russian)

KOSMINSKIY, B.M.

Increasing the labor productivity in the Saar Basin underground mines. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.3:86-87 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Saar--Coal mines and mining)

KOSMINSKIY, B.M.

Mining thin coal layers in West Germany. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.5:89-90 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Germany, West--Coal mines and mining)

KOS'MINSKIY, B.V.

Coal mining in the United States. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. no.8:87-89 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(United States--Coal mines and mining)

KOSMINSKIY, B.M.

Concentration of coal mining in Lorraine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2: 88-90 '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Lorraine (France)--Coal mines and mining)

KOSMINSKIY, B.M., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk

Coal in the economy of the German Democratic Republic. Ugol' 35 no.2:55-59 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Germany, East--Coal)

KOSMINSKIY, B.M.

Mechanization and automation in coal mines in the U.S.A. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.1:80-83 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(United States—Automation)
(United States—Coal mining machinery—Technological innovations)

KOSMINSKIY, B.M., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk

Concentration and mechanization of production of the coal-mining industry in capitalist countries. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.-nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. no.6:88-91 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Coal mines and mining)

KOSMINSKIY, O.F.

Design of two-terminal Γ-shaped equalizers for amplifier gain control. Elektrosviaz' 15 no.2:53-59 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Amplifiers(Electronics)) (Electronic circuits)

33700
S/106/62/000/002/007/010
A055/A101

9.3230 (1013, 1139, 1147)

AUTHOR: Kosminskiy, O. F.

TITLE: Method of calculation of four-terminal variable equalizers

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 2, 1962, 45 - 50

TEXT: In an earlier article (Elektrosvyaz', no. 10, 1961), the author described a method for calculating two-terminal variable equalizers. An analogous method is used, in the present article, for calculating the practically most important types of four-terminal variable equalizers containing one or two regulated four-poles and controlled by one or two variable resistances. For the calculation of these equalizers, the author examines the generalized diagram of Fig. 3, where four resistances are proportional to the internal resistance R of the source E, α, β and γ being the proportionality coefficients. Z_a and Z_b are the input impedances of the regulated four-poles. The operating transmission constant of the examined system can be expressed by the general formula:

$$g = \ln \frac{Z_T}{2R\sqrt{\gamma}} \qquad (1)$$

where $Z_T = E/I_2$. Besides, b_o and k represent, respectively, the initial attenua-

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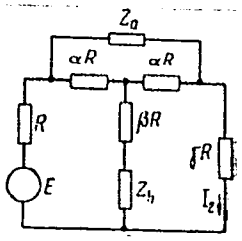
tion of the variable equalizer and the variation limits of the variable resistances. Five variable equalizer types (shown, respectively, in figures A, B, C, D and E, where VR stands for variable resistance and RFP for regulated four-pole) are examined by the author. He deduces first formulae yielding g for each of these five types. Using then these formulae as a starting point, he finds for them expressions yielding b_o, α, β and k. All these expressions are grouped in a table. At the end of the article, the author reproduces two sets of graphs permitting the estimate of the fundamental relations existing between the various parameters of the variable equalizers. A numerical example of the calculation of a variable equalizer is given. There are 12 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1961

Figure 3.



KOSMINSKIY, O.F.

Method for designing a T-shaped overlapping equalizer as a circuit for controlling the gain of amplifiers. Elektrosviaz' 15 no.10:53-58 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Radio filters) (Amplifiers (Electronics))

KOSMINSKIY, O.F.

Method for designing four-terminal variable equalizers.
Elektrosviaz' 16 no.2:45-50 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Frequency regulation)
(Telecommunication--Equipment and supplies)

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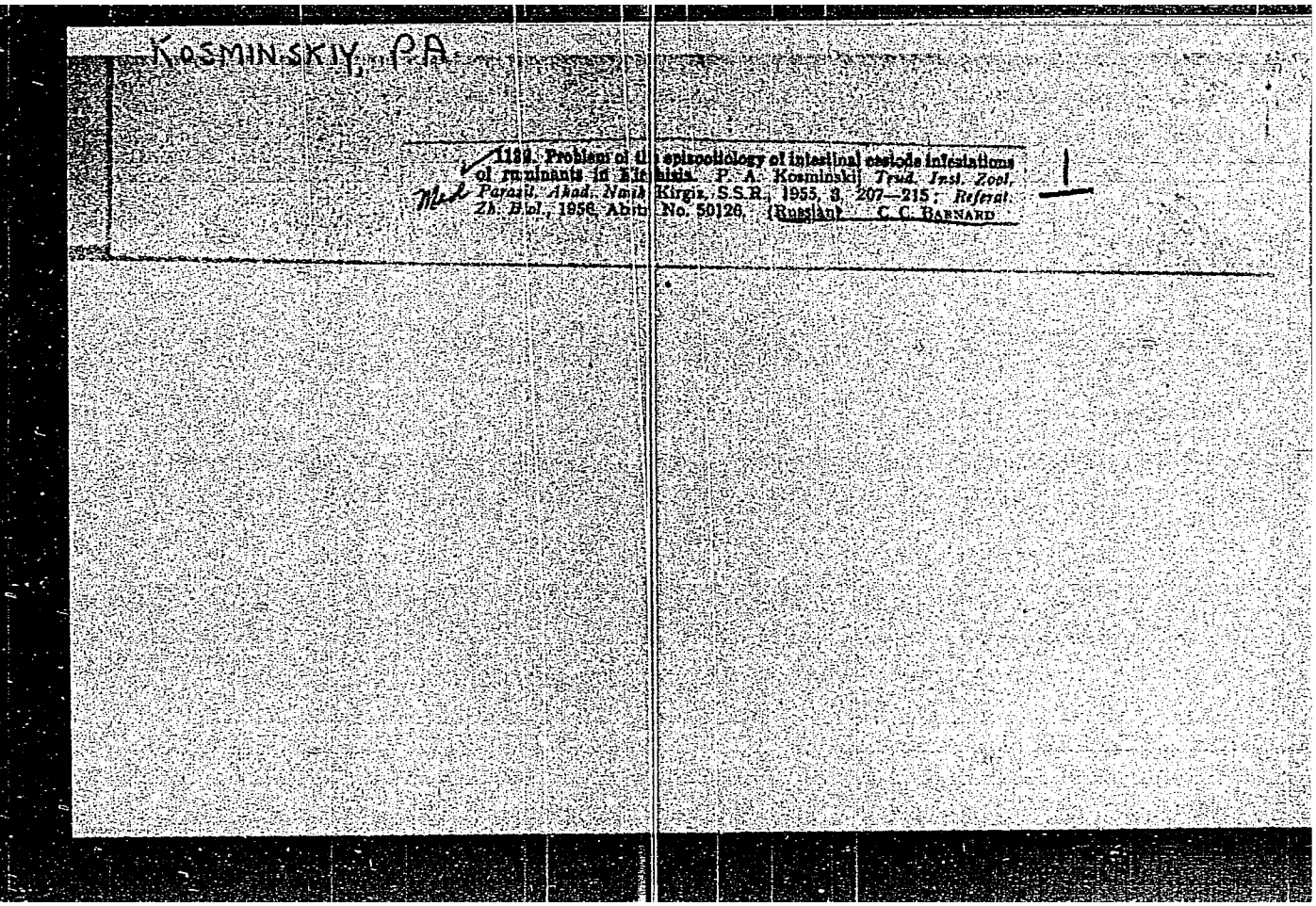

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